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POETRY.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEA.

The gray unresting sea,
Adown the bright and belting shore,
Breaking in untold melody,
Makes music evermore.

Centuries of vanished time,
Since the glad earth's primeval morn,
Have heard the grand unpausing chime,
Momently new-born.

Like as in cloistered piles,
Rich bursts of massive sounds upswell,
Ringing along dim lighted aisles,
With spirit-trancing spell;

So on the surf-white strand,
Chants of deep peal the sea-waves raise
Like voices from a viewless land,
Hymning a hymn of praise.

By times in thunder notes,
The booming billows shoreward surge;
By times a silver laugh it floats;
By times a low soft durge.

Souls more emboldened grow,
Listing the worldly anthem rise;
Discords are drowned in the great flow
Of nature's harmonies.

Men change, and "cease to be,"
And empires rise and grow and fall;
But the weired music of the sea
Lives, and outlives them all.

The mystic song shall last
Till time itself no more shall be;
Till sea and shores have pass'd,
Lost in eternity. —*Once a Week.*

SPEECH BY SEN. WILSON.

We are told in Holy Writ that the tree is known not by its blossoms, or its leaves, or its hight, but by its fruit, and we are told in the same sacred volume that at the final account we are to be judged not by our professions but by the deeds done here in the body. The Republican party numbers to-day 3,000,000 of voters, made up of the old anti-Slavery voters of 30 years ago (applause), of the old Liberty Body-Guard, of the old Free-Soilers, of the great body of the old Whig party that stood by John Quincy Adams in vindicating the right of protest before Congress 30 years ago, of the flower of the Democratic party of other days, and of three-quarters of a million of enfranchised blacks, all loyal to the country, all true to liberty, all carrying the flag, and keeping step to the music of a united and free country. (Cheers.) And that great party is led by Gen. Grant, and he will lead it to a sure victory. (Hearty cheers.) That party does not come to you with any professions, it has no promise to make. All the promises it ever made are now deeds, and history will transmit those deeds to after time. The Democratic party comes to you with more than two and a half million of voters, made up, one million of them, by unrepentant and unconverted traitors—men who are not sorry to-day for the blood they have shed, and all the tears and all the sorrow and agony they have made, and who mourn only over the lost cause. It comes to you made up of several thousand Sons of Liberty, Knights of the Golden Circle, men who wept over all our victories and rejoiced over all our defeats; made up, too, by a portion of our countrymen as loyal and as patriotic as any of us, and I accord that here and at all times. But that great party comes before us loud in its professions of reform. It asks the American people to trust it with power. I say here to-night that the Democratic party must be judged by its deeds, by its fruits; and its deeds are written in the history of the last thirteen years, and all the waters of the sea cannot blot out its misdeeds. Here to-night I say that there has not, during the last thirteen years, been a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties on any measure that the Republican party has not been in the right and the Democratic party in the wrong; and I say further, that you may traverse the globe, that yon may unroll the histories of any of the countries of the Christian and civilized world, and you shall find no political organization so unpatriotic, so false to liberty, to justice, and humanity as has been the Democratic party during the past 13 years. It cannot escape its history. I will not ask you to go back further than the opening of the year 1854, 14 years ago, and I ask you since that year to point me to a patriotic act, to an act in favor of liberty, of justice or common humanity, that has received the support and sanction of the Democratic party of the United States.—And yet the Democratic party asks you, Christian men of this country, you who stood true to the country for four years of blood to put aside the men who never fired on the flag of the country and never murdered one of the country's defenders, the men who made four and a half millions of men free, who have lifted this nation up from the depths of treason and slavery into the sunlight of unity and liberty. (Cheers.) Yes, the leaders of the Democratic party insult all that is pure and noble on earth, and asks the loyal and patriotic men of this country to ignore their grand and glorious past, to blot out their deeds that glitter like stars in the firmament, that the world reads and admires. They ask them to forget all this, to turn aside their trusted and true servants, and to trust your Pendletons and Seymours, and the brood of men who, through the struggle through which we have passed and are passing, have never uttered a generous sentiment, or performed a grand or glorious deed for country or humanity. And do you think they will do it? (Cries of "No, never.") You say, "No, never." Gen. Grant will be elected President—mark it!—by the vote of nearly 30 States of this Union. (Cheers.) And he will have a Senate, a Senate with a Republican majority of 50 at least (hearty cheers,) and the House of Representatives, with a majority just as large as we want. (Applause.) For the Democratic party is good for something, and that is—it makes a very respectable minority to have in the House of Representatives. We must judge the Republican party and the Democratic party by fixed standards, not by professions. I don't think the mere professions of men, nor any aggregation of men, amount to much. We are to take their every-day acts, their lives, their words, their deeds, their record. We must judge the Democratic party by the same test. Measure the two parties first by the test of patriotism. This is one of the noblest aspirations that breathes in the human soul. Why, a man who loves his country truly, loves every man that loves the country; and every man that loves the country he was born in. I honor the Irishman wherever I hear him speak in favor of Ireland. [Cheers.] I honor the Englishman who speaks well of his native land, and the Scotchman who loves the hills of old Scotland. I respect the Swiss, who in a foreign land remembers his mountain home. Aye, wherever you find a man that breaths in his soul for his native land, remember there is some good in him, with all his faults. [Cheers.] Well, measure these two great contending political organizations by that standard of patriotism. How stands the Republican party?. The Republicun party never furnished one single traitor for the war. The Republican party, the men who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, in all the trials of those bloody four years never furnished a man that stood arrayed against the old flag in those 600 engagements through which it passed. No republican ever fired upon the old flag, thank God! [Applause.] No Republican ever shot down or murdered one of the flag's defenders. There are 300,000 dead heroes beneath the sod of America to-night. They lie in the dark and bloody land where thy fell, beneath the stars of our Northern skies, and there are vacant chairs in thousands of Northern homes. All through that dark and bloody night the Republicans stood by their great leader, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] They rejoiced over our victories.—They wept bitter and scalding tears over defeats. At all times, in sentiment, opinion, feeling, aspiration, and in prayer to God the Republicans upheld their country. [Applause.] The history of the human family furnishes no sublimer deeds or word of patriotism than are recorded in the history of our career during the past eight years. And how is it with the Democratic party, measured by this same standard? There are 800,000 dead heroes beneath the sod. Who sent them there?—Democrats! Democrats then, Democrats now, unless it be a few of them who have repented of their wickedness. There are 400,000 wounded and and maimed heroes in the land—men who fought for the old flag. What did this? Why, Democratic bullets.—Remember that the loyal blood in this war was poured out by men who were for the Democratic party. There may be some who have repented, and entered the Republican ranks. These I welcome, if they repent of the sins of the past and stand by their country in the future. [Cheers.] We have 800,000 at least in the Rebellious States who are simply sorry that they failed—that is all; sorry that they did not destroy the country. Open the leading Democratic organs of the party, and they tell you what their leaders in Congress said the other day in their protest—they do not disguise it; that they mean to undo all that has been done in favor of the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of right and liberty. And how do they propose to do it? By violence, by blood; for it can only be undone by blood, that shall stain the bright waters and the green sods of the Republic. They know it. They are going to undo the reconstruction policy that has admitted seven Rebel States back to the Union; States that have decided to establish common schools for the education of the people, for the lifting up of the poor, the lowly, and dependent, and they propose to overthrow this policy, and to deprive three-quarters of a million of loyal, true men of the right of suffrage, and to put the government of those States into the hands of unrepentent Rebels. I tell those leaders here and now, I dare and defy them to the contest. (Great applause.) We have whipped them once, and we can and will whip them again. Let them distract and agitate the business interests of this country with that insane and unpatriotic movement, if they dare. We know them, and how much there is of them. [Laughter and Cheers.] We have met them in many of the Conflicts of the past, and we are satisfied with the results as they are. I tell you we intend to elect Gen. Grant and a Congress that will stand by the grand policy; a policy that has broken the power of the old slave-masters forever, that has destroyed the domination of that aristocratic class that quoted God's Holy Word against 4,000,000 of his children, and degraded millions of poor white men down to a more abject condition than slavery itself. This policy has broken their power; and just as soon as we have these governments fairly inagurated, and just as soon as the policy of education, protection, and development can be carried out, the poor white man of the South, long oppressed and degraded, will rise up in intelligence and character, and that end of the Union will begin to bloom again with industry and intelligence. The most unpatriotic movement during the last seven years—more unpatriotic, even, than the Rebellion, for they went out in a passion—is this wicked movement to overthrow the policy of reconstruction that has brought back seven States, loyal now to the country, and true to the cause of liberty. Well, let us measure these two parties by another standard—the standard of liberty. Now, all through the ages the noblest men of all nations have deemed it a struggle fit to die for—the cause of human liberty. We have had a great struggle, running through many years in our own country for the cause of human liberty. The Republican party was brought into being to be the champion of the cause of liberty in America. It proclaims as its living faith the sublime creed of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." [Applause.] It is resolved and re-resolved to make that sublime truth a living, practical faith of United America. It accepted all the noble utterances of the Revolutionary fathers, and through these years it has spoken and voted for the cause of liberty. It made the capital of this nation forever free by making free over 3,000 men and women and children beneath the shadow of the capitol. It established freedom in all the Territories of the United States. It, by Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, struck the fetters from 3,500,000 of human beings. [Applause.] It put arms in the hands of black men and bid them fight for the cause of their country. It made the wives and children of the black soldiers free. It opposed the great constitutional amendment that made free every slave in the republic, and made Slavery forever impossible under the flag of the Union. It clothed every emancipated black man with civil rights, with the right to speak and act, and to enjoy the fruits of his liberty, and be a man with the rights of a man. It has given three-fourths of a million of enfranchised black men the right of suffrage, and no Democratic party can ever take it from them.—These deeds for liberty it has performed, and they are recorded, and the world will see them in the coming ages with beaming eyes.

Who asked Congress to allow the slave masters to take their slaves *in transitu*, and hold them in our free States? Who threatened, if he would not do it, that they would destroy the country? The Democratic party. And when we refused to do it, who, when we defeated them in the election of Abraham Lincoln, leaped into civil war, and, after we got into civil war, they voted that the slaves that the Rebels put into the army of the Rebellion should not be free. They voted that our officers should not be prohibited from returning the poor slaves that came into our camps and sought protection under our flag. They voted against the abolition of Slavery in the Capital of the country. They voted against prohibiting Slavery in the Territories.—They denounced Abraham Lincoln for his Proclamation of Emancipation.—They voted against putting black soldiers into the armies to fight our battles. They voted against making the wives and children of black soldiers free. They voted against the old Constitutional Amendment. They voted against the Civil Rights Bill.—They voted against the 14th article of the Constitutional amendment. They voted against the reconstruction policy, the first bill and the second bill that Chief Justice Chase drew up.—They voted against every single measure that had a tendency to make a human being free in the country, or to lift up, enlighten, and instruct God's poor. Here, to-night, I say that, since the morning of creation, in no Christian, civilized land has there been a party so hostile to the rights of man as the Democratic party of these United States.

There is no party to-day that treads the soil of Europe—of Spain or Italy—in no monarchy of Europe anywhere is there any party thas been so persistantly and wickedly hostile to the rights of man as the Democratic party of these United States.

The Republican party, through their representatives, met at Chicago and ratified—yes, ratified the nomination of Gen. Grant that had been made by the instincts of the American people. [Great applause.] Grant was nominated at Chicago, he was nominated months ago by the good sense of the Republican party of this country.—That Convention ratified the nomination and all the ratification we have to do is simply to go to the poll-books and elect the man we selected months ago to marshal us to victory. [Applause.]

I give to Schuyler Colfax the same cordial end hearty support that I give to Grant, whose nomination I saw, more than two years ago, was a thing to be. And we expect to elect them. We have not a doubt of it. And then I will tell you what we expect to do further.. After these States have come in with the rights of the people all secured, we will relieve some of the rebels from their disabilities, reserving and excluding perhaps a few, who have been great criminals, and allowing the mass of the people to know that we can forgive if we cannot forget. We intend to do all we can to develop that broken-down section of our country, and build it up; to make the country united in feeling as well as in fact; to bind together; to secure the liberty of all the people; to encourage education, to develop industries, to build up the great constitutional republic of humanity that God has given us to build up. The election of Gen. Grant will be a proclamation of peace to all parts of the country, of repose to the busines men of the country, to all classes of our people who labor to that end. Let me say, in conclusion, that we shall fight this battle in this spirit.

Speech of Hon. Henry C. Baldwin.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I am deeply sensible of the high honor you have conferred upon me, and thank you from my very heart for the flattering manner in which it has been bestowed. I accept your nomination with no little distrust of my ability to discharge the duties of the high office satisfactorily. But should your nomination be ratified by the people, I shall carry into official life the same principles, and shall endeavor to be governed in my official acts by the same rules which have guided me in private life, and no effort shall be spared on my part to do my duty—not to any one section—but to the whole State, and to all of its great and varied interests. (Applause.)

It shall be my endeavor to encourage such legislation as will be strictly econnomical, without forgetting on the one hand the heavy burdens entailed upon the people in subduing the late terrible rebellion, or on the other, the necessities of a new and great State like Michigan, with its noble institutions of education, beneficence, and reformatory purposes, its extensive and fertile territory yet unoccupied, its broad acres yet uncultivated.

It shall be my endeavor to encourage such legislation as will lay broad and sure foundations, as will tend to encourage immigration, the increase of the population and the devclopement of the many and rich resources of our great and prosperous oommonwealth.

Mr. President and gentlemen, we are now entering upon a campaign which, in its results, is to decide not simply whether Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax are to be the next President and Vice President of the United States, not simply whether the persons whose names you to-day place before the people of Michigan are to be your State officers, not simply whether certain persons nominated at Republican conventions are to be your representatives in Congress. No! far more momentus than the election of any set of men to office are the issues involved in this campaign.

At the November election the people of Michigan are to decide whether they will continue to be represented in their State Government, whether they will continue to be represented in Congress by Senators and representatives, whether they desire to have a President and Vice President of the United States all of whom are true to the great Republican principles of economy, peace, loyalty, freedom and the honest payment of the public debt, men who desire the speedy return of the States lately in rebellion upon the truly loyal platform of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South. On the other hand, whether by their indifference they will allow to return to power the party that openly declares its opposition to the return of the Southern States upon the loyal Republican platform; that openly declares that as soon as they have the power they will undo all that has been done, thus bringing back upon the country the old agitations, with the old issues to be fought over. These are the issues involved in this campaign, and upon this line we will fight it out if it takes us all Summer. (Applause.) Our opponents are organized and active, and the victory will not be to the idle. Let us be up then, and at work, and not cease our efforts until November brings us the victory.

Again allow me to thank you for the high honor you have conferred upon me. (Long continued applause.)

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Geo. Willard, of Calhoun, chairman of the Committee on resolutions, then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the National Union Republican party of the United States in the illustrious events of the past history in promoting the best interests of the nation, and in saving it from overthrow by the suppression of the wicked attempts of treason and rebellion, as well as its firm adherence to the policy of protecting the loyal citizens of the Republic against their relentless persecutors and aspersions, and of securing the permanent peace of the country on the basis of liberty and justice, merits the unqualified confidence and unfaltering support of the American people; and that its doctrines and principles, as set forth in the platform made at the late National Convention at Chicago, are, as a whole and in detail, hereby fully endorsed, and will be most cordially and earnestly supported by the Republicans of Michigan.

Resolved, That in General Ulysses S. Grant, we behold the illustrious soldier, the tried patriot, the man of few words but great deeds, and cannot for a moment doubt that his nomination, so entirely responsive to the universal demand of the patriotic masses, will be enthusiastically ratified by them at the ballot-box. Gen. Grant never surrenders.

Resolved, That in Scuyler Colfax we recognize the young and gallant statesman whose ability and services in public life have received the confidence, while his pure and amiable character has won their love, and in conjunction with the great soldier associated with him, we pledge him our undivided, untiring support.

Resolved, That a just regard for the inevitable burdens of taxation, the stern legacy of a conquered Rebellion, demands the persistent exercise of retrenchment and economy in every part of the public service; and that in State and national administration, the Republicans of Michigan demand that this shall never be lost sight of or forgotten.

Resolved, That now as ever, and never more than now, when the golden harvests of peace are being gathered, we appreciate the heroic services o the soldiers and sailors of the Union, the value of whose achievements become more illustrious as the years advance, and that we again pledge to them our undying gratitude and love.

Resolved, That foreign immigration, which has given to the Western Hemisphere development of resources, wealth, and a thrifty, industrious population ought to be fostered, and it is the duty of the State and National Legislatures to enact efficient laws to that end.

Resolved, That we indorse the Republican administration of the State of Michigan, which has at once promoted the public interests, and justly received the indorsement of the popular regard.

Resolved, That as a State is most truly great in the intelligent, virtuous population it contains, the public lands of Michigan should be so disposed of as to promote their settlement by men who will own and cultivate the soil, add to the production and increase the taxable valuation of the State.

Resolved, That we present to the suffrages of the people of Michigan for State officers capable and true men, and invoke for the ticket put in nomination by the Convention the cordial support of every good citizen.

Open and Tight Barns.

A Vermont farmer givet his experience on this matter. He says he built a common barn in 1840, finishing it with unseasoned boards, put on singly, and consequently the barn had many ventilators as the cracks were neither small nor few. He soon learned that the hay must be well cured before putting into the barn, or it would heat, mould and sometimes spoil in the centre of the mow, while near the walls of the barn the hay was bright and good. He also learned that on leaving the barn door open during the hay season, as many farmers do, the hay next to the floor especially near the door, looked like hay that had taken the storm and been badly washed. Another fact he learned from old farmers that hay intended for the stack must be thoroughly cured, even more so than for the barn.

This same farmer built another barn in 1850, and made the walls tight as common double boarding would make them. Now hear the result. He says: "I have not, during the sixteen years I have used this barn, had a particle of mouldy or burnt hay except it was wet by storms and put in before day. I cart my hay much greener than formerly. I do not hesitate to cart English hay that is sufficiently ripe, as soon as I can after it is cut, provided there is no dew or wet upon it when mowed. My hay is relished better by the stock than that which is all dried up. If the grass is very green, or stout clover, I would prefer to let it stand in the cart over night, but think too much drying injures the hay."

He has often cut clover and herdsgrass that yielded more than two tons per acre in the forenoon and carted to the barn in the afternoon of the same day, and it came out nice and bright in the spring.

Horses or cattle will leave hay which is the product of grass cut green, to feed on that which has been permitted to form seed before it was mowed.—Timothy should not be cut till the seed is in the milk state. Orchard grass becomes hard and unpalatable to stock if not cut while the plants are in blossom. The kind of grass to be cut, and the stock to which the hay is to be fed, must be taken into consideration. Such varieties of grass as are suitable for cutting at the same time and curing together are best adapted for our hay.

Since the mowing machine came into operation, the precise time for cutting hay can be selected with more regularity than formerly. In the good old time of the scythe, a farmer who had an extensive crop of grass to cut sometimes had to see his crop going to loss without being able to help himself. Mowers were not always available, and sometimes they struck for wages just at the critical time. The mowing machine enables the farmer to take advantage of a spell of weather to cut his grass and convert it into hay. The greater the quantity of grass to be cut the more desirable is the machine, with its aids, the tender and the horse hayrake. Too much exposure to the sun or to the weather is injurious. A shower of rain after the grass has been partially dried, has a much more injurious effect than a shower shortly after the grass has been cut. The amount of soluble matter taken up from the grass by cold water amounts to about five per cent., so that frequent drenching will render hay almost destitute of soluble matter.—*Western Rural.*

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STEBBINS & DURAND.

The American Cooking Stove In Court.

At an adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, in the second circuit held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Nathan K. Hall, *Judge.*

J. H. Shear & J. Packard, vs. G. B. Bull & J. M. Rockwell, } *In Equity.*

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a perpetual injunction be issued in this suit against the defendants, restraining them from further infringements of said Patent, No. 51,406, dated Dec. 5th, 1865, for improvements in cooking stoves, pursuant to and in accordance with the prayer of the Bill of Complaint.

Signed A. A. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

The above suit was instituted for infringement of the Patent securing the manner of fitting the ash pan in the hearth of the American Cooking Stove, and for the combination of the bailed ash pan. We have repeatedly cautioned the public against selling or using stoves with these improvements not manufactured by us. All persons now selling or using stoves with these improvements in violation of the above injunction, without license from us, will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,

210-9m Albany, N. Y.

For sale by Bickford & Camp.

S. M. CUTCHEON. E. P. ALLEN

CUTCHEON & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Collections promptly made and remitted

Deeds and Mortgages drawn with care.

Fire and Life Insurance effected in First Class Insurance Companies.

Soldiers claims prosecuted in all departments.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

OFFICE IN ARCADE BLOCK.

163

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!

In from 10 to 48 hours

Wheaton's Ointment	cures	The Itch.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Salt Rheum
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Barbers' Itch
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Every kind

Of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POSTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists. 1y187.

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

FREE TO DO RIGHT, TO DO WRONG, NEVER.

SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

At Large.—
CHARLES M. CROSWELL,
JOHN BURT.

District—
I. WILLIAM DOELTZ.
II. CHARLES W. CLISBEE.
III. CHALES T. GORHAM.
IV. BYRON M. CUTCHEON.
V. GILES HUBBARD.
VI. MICHEAL T. C. PLESSNER.

STATE TICKET,

For Governor—
HENRY P. BALDWIN,
OF WAYNE.

For Leutenant Governor—
MORGAN BATES,
OF TRAVERSE.

For Secretary of State—
GEN. OLIVER L. SPAULDING, of Clinton.

For State Treasurer—
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, of Hillsdale.

For Attorney General—
GEN. DWIGHT MAY, OF KALAMAZOO.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
GEN. BEN. D. PRITCHARD, of Allegan,

For Auditor General—
GEN. WILLIAM HUMPHREY, of Lenawee.

For Superintendent of Public Instrnction—
ORAMEL HOSFORD, of Eaton

For Member of the State Board of Education.
DANIEL E. BROWN, of Ionia.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Washtenaw County will meet in Convention at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor on Thursday the sixth day of August, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator for the sixth Senatorial District, comprising Washtenaw County, and also to nominate County Officers.

The several Townships and Wards will be entitled to representation as follows:

Ann Arbor City, 1st Ward,	
" " " 2d "	3
" " " 3d "	4
" " " 4th "	4
" " " 5th "	2
" " " 6th "	2
" " Town,	4
Augusta,	4
Bridgewater,	3
Dexter,	3
Freedom,	3
Sylvan,	5
Webster,	4
York,	5
Ypsilanti,	4
Lima,	4
Lodi,	4
Lyndon,	3
Manchester,	6
Northfield,	4
Pittsfield,	4
Salem,	4
Saline,	6
Scio,	6
Sharon,	5
Superior,	5
Ypiilanti City, 1st Ward,	3
" " 2d "	2
" " 3d "	3
" " 4th "	3
" " 5th "	4

JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Chairman of County Committee.
Ann Arbor, July 7th, 1868.

And if asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be,
From near Appomatox Court House,
With its famous apple-tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys, "To Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"

SEN. WILSON'S SPEECH.

We publish this week this clear, ringing speech, showing up unmistakably the record of the Democratic party. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Never since the morning of creation, in any land, has there existed a party so utterly hostile to liberty as the Democratic party. It is a marvel that such a party should exist in this country, the freest and purest republic that ever existed; but so it is. It is a marvel that such a party has an existence to-day. Four years since it was the general impression that the Democratic party was doomed to a speedy death—that soon it would only live in history, with the old Federal, Whig and other extinct organizations. Such an impression was reasonable; for no two facts can be clearer than these, first, that the Democratic party recklessly if not deliberately, brought civil war upon the country; and, secondly, that having thus substituted the bayonet for the ballot, it did all that lay in its power to do—and its power for evil was great—to help the men who were fighting with great energy and courage to bring about the destruction of the Union. As late as the Autumn of 1864 it declared the war to be a failure, and would have had peace made with the enemy, who had repeatedly announced that peace could be had on no other terms than the acknowledgment of the nationality of the Southern Confederacy. Strange as it may seem that such a party could rally or have the most distant hope of success, yet such is the fact. Local successes in several States, owing to Republican divisions and apathy, have inspired the Democrats with hope.—Yet they have insurmountable difficulties to overcome. The party is at logerheads on the suffrage question.—There are men in it who are more liberal on the colored suffrage question than not a few Republicans can pretend to be, and others who think that even the existence of the colored race is a mistake; and between these two extremes are to be found men of all sorts of views. The cultivated men of the party—who are numerous—are quite free from prejudice, and would be as glad to secure the support of black as of white voters, as long as they are of the same worth at the polls—and they regard the matter of suffrage for the blacks as virtually settled, and therefore to be accepted and acted upon; but the masses of the party in many States are even more hostile to colored men than they were before the late revolution. Then the currency question is a bone of contention. Here at the West the Pendletonians go in for swamping the debt by the issue of two or three thousand millions of dollars in the form of greenbacks—the effect of which would be to make all our paper as worthless as if it were composed of counterfeits. At the East repudiation is repudiated. Much of the debt is held there, and to ask their voters to help ruin themselves in order to help a political party, would not be a very wise proceeding. Here repudiation is unwisely supposed to be relief—there it means ruin. Face the music as they will, somebody must be cheated. But the biggest difficulty to overcome is the united avalanche of the Republican party—a unit from ocean to ocean, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. Senator Wilson's prophecy will be verified. The Democratic party is as surely set down for defeat from Gen. Grant as Gen. Lee was booked four years ago. *His* Richmond will fall with the leaf, and *his* Appomattox will come in November. That is the only thing that can be said of the election with certainty,—and we are as sure of it as if the electors already had unanimously cast their votes for Gen. Grant and Colfax.

Andrew Johnson's Swindlers.

The administration of Andrew Johnson will pass into history as the most corrupt since the foundation of the Govenment. And this administration is indorsed by the Democratic party in National Convention assembled. No government can hope to escape a due proportion of parasites and swindlers. But in the administration of Andrew Johnson their name is legion. They annually fleece the government out of more than the grand total required for defraying the expenditures in all departments of the government.

If the broad glare of day could penetrate this whited sepulcher in Washington it would reveal such hideous rottenness as to amaze the nation. Yet a party who indorses this wholesale corruption are seeking to obtain power. The only hope of the nation is in the election of Gen. Grant, who will fearlessly arrest this tide of corruption, rapidly undermining the foundation of the Republic. No hope for the nation in the professions of a party that unblushingly endorses the most corrupt administration ever known in this country. "By their works ye shall know them."

Democratic Professions and Practice.

The Democracy profess to hate the colored man—profess to turn up their noses at him in supreme disgust, yet if they can use him he is all right, and negro suffrage is all right. It is only when they cannot use him that they hate him. In Tennessee negro suffrage prevails; and in the Tennessee delegation in the New York Convention sat a live negro, full blooded.—The Pendletonians—the men who damn the negro *up and down*, shut their eyes and ears to the fact. The tax collector of Houston county, one of the largest and wealthiest sections of the State of Tennessee, is a black man, and elected as the regular nominee of the Democratic party. In South Carolina the Democracy sent after the ex-slaves with their carriages, and even bore them aloft in triumph upon their aristocratic shoulders when they condescended to vote their ticket.—Won't it be an amusing sight one of these days to see our Ypsilanti Democratic leaders fawning upon, flattering, caressing, almost hugging those whom they regard as their heaven-born inferiors, on the condition of their voting the Democratic ticket?

The fact is that negro saffrage is a damnable political heresy, and an unmittigated outrage when the black voter exercises his privilege of the elective franchise to dignify labor, and secure his own and his children's welfare; but is political orthodoxy and even-handed justice when colored electors will employ their boon of the ballot to degrade their manhood and serve those who, if they cannot use him, spit upon and deny all manhood rights.

Horace Greely is suppose to be the man refered to by Thab. Stevens in his recent speech in the House on the Bond interest tax bill, when he spoke of "old scarecrow.

The papers speak highly of ex-Gov. Blair's adbress before the littrary society of Union Colleges, at the Commencement last week.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC COVNENTION.

The first thing to be settled was the platform. In the preamble the death of slavery was recognized, and also secession; and it is agreed to yield submissively to what can't be helped. The Democratic party opposed and fought hard against the death of both. But yielding the point the platform demands,

1. The immediate restoration of all the slave States. This the Republican party is accomplishing. Seven rebel States are restored.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens. This accords with the Republican platform.

3. Refers to the payment of the public debt, its speedy payment by an economical administration, and demands that when the law does not expressly demand the payment in coin, that the obligations be paid in the lawful money of the United States. The Republican platform declares that at *every* cost the credit of the country shall be maintained. The Democracy go before the people with high-sounding, clap-trap phrases, that they never hope to fulfiill. These men know that in case a Democratic President is elected not a dollar of the debt will ever be paid in greenbacks. When shall the greenbacks be paid? Only robbing Peter to pay Paul. What does the leading Democratic organ, the New York *World*, say?

"Surplus earnings are deposited in savings banks, or used to pay the premiums on life insurances, the insurance companies being a sort of savings bank. These institutions—both savings banks and insurance companies, are trustees for the laboring multitudes and they have invested a great part of their means in Government securities. Their ability to meet their obligation depends upon the value of the bonds, and if the Government should decide to pay them in false money the loss would fall with the greatest severity upon the industrial classes. Payment of the bonds in false money would melt away the provision which our laboring population has made against sickness, old age, or misfortune."

Gov. Seymour also says:

"We see clearly that a state of affairs which will compel you to take a debased currency will force every laborer, farmer, mechanic and creditor to take a debased currency as well. If your claims were all wiped out tomorrow by the issue of greenbacks, it would not relieve the fear of patriots; labor would still be cheated by false dollars, our standard of value would still be shifting."

Democrat against Democrat. This plank is a white lie; it is worse; it is black as the pit! It is the meanest kind of deception. It is like a debtor issuing notes to take up outstanding obligations. It will never be done.—These leaders don't hope to see it done, but want to gull the laboring masses with high-sounding promises.

A Republican Congress has just voted to tax the interest on these bonds. The principal is largely owned abroad and can't be reached.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the bond-holder.

This is Republican doctrine up to the handle. This is just what is proposed to be done by the election of Gen. Grant.

6. Calls for economy—reduction of the armyand navy—abolition of Freedman's Bureau—a tariff for revenue. Gen. Grant, while acting as Secretary of War, moved in this direction.—Congress is already taking measures to dispense with the Bureau. Economy of administration is Gen. Grant's particular forte.

7 Reform of abuses in the administration, and the expulsion of corrupt men from office.

This is the very thing the Republican party is trying to do by overthrowing the administration of Andrew Johnson, which the Democratic platform indorses.

8. Protection to our citizens abroad. The Republican platform is strong on this point. This 8th article also arraigns the Republican party. It condemns it in part falsely, and in part for those things for which it will be worthily crowned in history. The platform thus speaks of reconstruction: "That we regard the reconstruction acts, so called, of Congress, as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." This is the most dangerous feature of the platform. It means revolution, civil war, the overthrow of State governments, a complete unsettlement of matters settled on principles of justice to all. This declaration alone should overwhelm, utterly defeat the nominees of that party. If not, woe to the liberties of America. Instead of peace and quiet, a republic founded on the grand basis of justice to all, which is peace, an economical administration—there will be distraction, civil war, national debt increased until it becomes unbearable. National woe will be our lot. Chase endorses this platform. It is strange how deep a man can dive in polution who is crazy after the Presidency.—The platform is in every sense of the term Pendletonian.

Pendleton was Withdrawn on the 19th ballot, and on the 22nd ballot, at the isntance of the Ohio Delegation, Horatio Seymour was nominated, probably as arch a demagogue as this country ever saw. He was the President of the Chicago Convention which pronounced the war for the preservation of the Union a failure, the man who egged on the New York mob, murdering innocent women and children, calling the scoundrels "my friends." Gen. Blair, of Missouri, is nominated Vice President, a very flat nomination. This is the "unkindest cut of all"—a Blair upon the ticket. If the Republicans are true to the flag of the Union, it is a ticket destined to ignominious defeat.

Our friends should see to it, that delegations are chosen to the Representative Conventions from the several towns, and that worthy and popular men are nominated who are in favor of the return, to the U. S. Senate, of that noble champion of freedom and advocate of the local interests of Mich., Hon. Zachariah Chandler.—*Allegan Journal.*

We heartily endorse the above. Michigan cannot honor herself better than by returning her able and fearless, and ever true champion, Zachariah Chandler.

Personal.—Wm. A. Moore, Esq. of Detroit, one of the Detroit Michigan, Delegates to the National Democratic Convention at New York, was quite ill on Monday, and confined to his bed, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Patriotic Citizens who are not anxious for office, and do not love the frauds and favoritism inherent in our present system of appointments, should read, mark and digest the following extract from the able speech of Mr. Jenckes, on the civil service system. He says:

"It is not to be denied that this disease has penetrated every part of our political system. Unless it is thoroughly eradicated it must end in political death. The government cannot be carried on so long as those who receive the people's money are studying how little they can render for what they receive, instead of giving the most they are capable of to the people's service. And it is doubtful whether this government can endure any change of administration when fifty thousand persons, more than the entire *personnel* of the army and navy, are liable to be dismissed from the public service for mere opinion's sake. Such shocks are like the repeated explosions of ordnance, which must, sooner or later, end in disruption of the firmest metal."

Is there not patriotism and honesty sufficient to abolish the iniquitous system, and substitute for it a civil service which will make appointments and promotion depend on personal merit? It is a shame that the finest government should have a corrupt and inefficient corps of civil servants. The fault is not so much with the men as with the system which tempts them to be rogues and eye-servants.

Within a year, the Catholic Church has made a desperate effort to gather the freedmen within her fold. Rome and Paris have sent their bishops and priests, their monks and their nuns, their "brothers" and money to convert the blacks, but, up to this time, their mission has been a signal failure. The blacks ask: "What has the Catholic Church done for our freedom?" And now that they are free, they recall with bitter recollection that when they were slaves the priests did nothing to break the chains of their bondage.

The Democratic journals are now industriously engaged in belittling Gen. Grant. He is sneered at as the "butcher of the Wilderness," "the drunkard of Washington," the "speechless candidate," and so on. When this vocabulary of vituperation is exhausted it may be replenished from the columns of the rebel press during the war. There Democratic editors may find a perennial source of epithet and detraction—at least enough to last through the canvass.

The Democratic party don't like "Carpet Baggers," but we don't hear them say anything against Gen. Steadman, of Ohio, who was appointed Collector of Customs at New Orleans, not long since, and is in the New York Convention as delegaute from Louisiana.

—A person can generally consume the most of his time by minding his own business.

—Wicked men stumble over straws in the way to heaven, but climb over hills in the way to destruction.

—Keep doing, always doing. Wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing, and repining, are idle and profitless employments.

—A truly great man never puts away the simplicity of a child.

—Never open the door to a little vice lest a great one should enter.

—When an Irish priest rebuked his parishioner for drunkenness, he told him that "whenever he entered an alehouse to drink, his guardian angel stood weeping at the door."—"And if he had sixpence he'd be in himself," was Pat's reply.

—Among the Tennessee delegates to the Democratic Convention, is one James G. Williams, a negro, who is regularly accredited and cannot be refused admittance. Where is the "white man's party" now? The Pendleton men are said to be enquiring concerning the whereabouts of that party.

—Henry Ward Beecher in his sermon last Sunday, on the text "Thou shall not steal, said: "I regard the refusal to pay these bonds of the United States in gold or silver being in every disguise and under every possible plea an atrocious theft,"

The Democrats object to the election of Lieut. Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, to the United States Senate, because he is too smart a negro, and will not "properly represent the black population,"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT

—OF THE—

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF YPSILANTI,

Monday Morning, July 6th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Bonds with U. S. Treasurer,		75,000
U. S. Bonds on hand,	500	
Michigan State Bonds,	3,000	3,500
Banking House,		9,406 37
Furniture and Safes,		1,000
Current Expenses,		1,000 88
Bills Discounted,		103,193 71
Overdrafts,		1,210 88
Due fr National Banks,	10,699 87	
Cash Items,	2,888 02	13,587 89
Legal Tender Notes,	44,066	
National Bank Notes,	4,000	
Compound Interest Notes,	1,390	
Fractional Currency,	403 82	
Specie,	755 77	50,615 59
		$258,465 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,		75,000
Surplus Fund,	6,000	
Interest and Exchange,	3,225 62	
Profit and Loss,	498 90	9,724 52
Circulating Notes,	66,250	
Less amount on hand,	287	65,963
Deposits,		107,777 80
		$258,465 32

I, F. P. Bogardus, Cashier of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. P. BOGARDUS, CASHIER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, }

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, this 7th day of July, 1868.

C. N. GANSON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

CARD.

The undersigned wishes to take this method to inform the public that the reports in reference to their purchasing and selling the meat of a diseased cow belonging to Mr. Staffe is false. All our meats are of first class, healthy cattle and matured calves.

G. HOPKINS & G. SMITH.
One door west of Vails Bakery. 228-3w

B. C. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL!

will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

BLOSSBURG,
LEHIGH,
GRATE,
EGG,
STOVE,
CHESTNUT,
BRIAR HILL,
CHIPPEWA,
SCREENINGS,
and STERLING NUT.

Also pays the

HIGHEST PRICE!

For all kinds of

PRODUCE.

Please leave your orders at my office, east end Follett Block, Ypsilanti. 237-3w.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Holmes & Jenness is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The notes and accounts of the firm will be settled by Charles Holmes Jr., who will continue the business of Insurance and Buying and Selling Real Estate on Commission.

CHARLES HOLMES, Jr.,
JOHN S. JENNESS.
Ypsilanti, June 22nd, 1868.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mary Newell, after this date.

Through the excessive use of opium, she has lost all control of herself, and I have no power to control her. I have therefore instructed my Attorney to take the necessary steps for a legal seperation.

JOSIAH NEWELL.
Ypsilanti, June 30th, 1868. 227-3w.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Michigan.

This is to give notice that a petition was presented to the Court on the 26th day of June A. D. 1868, by Daniel D. Wallace and Edwin W. Wallace of Saline, Washtenaw Co, Mich., Bankrupts, praying that they may be decreed to have a full discharge from all the debts provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 24th day of July A. D. 1868 before Mr. Hovey K. Clarke the Register in Bankruptcy in Detroit in said District, at 2 o'clock P. M. at his office, room No. 14 Bank Block, corner of Griswold and Congress streets, Detroit, and that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said Bankrupts be held before the said Register at the same time and place; and that notice thereof be published in the *Peninsular Courier and Family Visitant* and the Ypsilanti Commercial, newspapers printed in said district, once a week for three weeks, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JNO. WINDER,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
227-3w.

The American Cooking Stove In Court.

At an adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, in the second circuit held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868.

PRESENT:
The Honorable Nathan K. Hall, *Judge.*

J. H. Shear & J. Packard,
vs.
G. B. Bull & J. M. Rockwell, } *In Equity.*

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a perpetual injunction be issued in this suit against the defendants, restraining them from further infringements of said Patent, No. 51,406, dated Dec. 5th, 1865, for improvements in cooking stoves, pursuant to and in accordance with the prayer of the Bill of Complaint.

Signed A. A. Boyce, *Clerk.*

The above suit was instituted for infringement of the Patent securing the manner of fitting the ash pan in the hearth of the American Cooking Stove, and for the combination of the bailed ash pan. We have repeatedly cautioned the public against selling or using stoves with these improvements not manufactured by us. All persons now selling or using stoves with these improvements in violation of the above injunction, without license from us, will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
210-9m Albany, N. Y.
For sale by Bickford & Camp.

—Keep carefully out of a quarrelsome person's way and still more carefully out of his ways.

New Advertisements.

$75 TO $200 PER MONTH SALARY paid to Agents, male or female, to introduce our PATENT EVERLASTING WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Address American Wire Co., 75 William st, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang and Cross-Cut SAWS.

Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES.

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guaranty they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for a circular and pricee to Lippincott & Bakewell, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR

Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.

BY HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPRENS.

Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days. Another in Boston, 103 subscribers in four days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Agents wanted for the "Penn Letter Book." A new method of copying letters, without either press or water, thereby saving time, labor and expense. Full directions accompany each book. It recommends itself wherever shown, and fills a long-felt want, being adapted to merchants, lawyers, doctors, commercial travelers, ministers, authors, mechanics, farmers and others. Price $2,25 and upwards, which brings it within the reach of all. Send for terms, with descriptive circulars, testimonials, references, &c. We want an energetic, intelligent agent in every county. Address P. GARRETT & CO., No. 902 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or No. 122, South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted. Something new. Every family wants it. Galvanic Silver Plating Fluid. Received 1st premium at Paris Exposition Send 60 cts., for sample. Harris & Co., 32 North 5th st., Phila., Pa.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Best Reaper Knife Grinder! Made of Fine Emery and Vulcanized Rubber, firm as steel and *always true.* Cuts five times as fast the Grindstone, and gives a *perfect edge.* Weighs but 20 pounds, is clamped to the machine, plank or table, runs rapidly by gear, and turns easily. Is the best and cheapest See it before you buy. For Circulars and BEST TERMS to Agents, address E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted *to remove* all desire *for Tobacco.* This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years cured.* Price Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with list of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Ladies Exclusively.

LA RANDANAH, or LADIES FRIEND. A Substitute for *Periodical Bandages.* An entirely *new invention.* Recommended by all Eminent Physicians, and *approved of* by Every Lady at sight. Indispensable to every miss and married lady *during monthly indisposition.* It is no medicine. *Elegant, Easy* and *Durable. Warranted* and *will last five years.* Circulars *free.* Lady Agents Wanted. Price $2 and $3. For sale by *all Druggists,* and *sent free* on receipt of price, from the Principal Depot. Address Bandanah Manufacturing Co., 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y.

Star Agricultural Works.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y., Manufacturers of *General Agricultural Machinery,* comprising the celebrated "Star" Threshing Machines; "Star" Railway (or Endless Chain) and Lever Horse Powers; "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers; Circular, Cross-cut Sawmills; Vegetable Cutters; Horse Hay Forks; Corn and Feed Mills; Power Corn Shellers; Dog Powers, &c., &c.

We wish to call the particular attention of Farmers to our celebrated "STAR" Thresher and Cleaner, which, as lately improved, we claim it far superior to any other machine now in market. It is compact and easily portable simple in its construction, and therefore easy to operate by the most experienced, and will do its work with marvelous rapidity and perfection, and with cymparativly the least demand upon the strenght of the animals driving it.

We have made recent improvements in this machine by which we are enabled to *thouroahlg clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties, and weare now using an entirely and we are now using an entirely new and effective device for relieving the feeder of dust, thus making the operation of threshing as comfortable as with the ordinary machines, it is annoying and frequently distructive to health.

These Machines are made of suitable sizes for our "Star" Railway 2 Horse Power and for our "Star" Lever Powers for 4 and 6 horses.

For sala by our agents and dealers generally For full particulars send for our Illestrated Discriptive Cicular and Price List. Correspondents will please address THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO. P. O. Drawer 162, Albany, N. Y.

Ladies or Gentlemen can earn a Watch, Silk Dress, Sewing Machine, Web Sheeting, &c., by a few hours' work for GILMAN CO.'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE, 119 Hanover Stree, Boston, Mass. Circulars sent free.

LOOk! FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Send for circular giving full particulars

Hundreds of useful ornamental and necessary articles supplied to families for ONE DOLLAR EACH Send 10 cents for check, describing article. 12 checks for One Dollar, descibing twelve articles. Getters up of Clubs will receive a present worth from $3 to $300 according to size of club.

STOCKMAN & CO.,
84 Water St., Boston, Mass. Manufacturers, Agents.

French, German, English, Dry and Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c.

Proof of our statement that we have made

A COMPLETE

REVOLUTION IN TRADE,

can be found in the fact that the immense business we have built up has induced a multitude of small concerns to imitate our club system, and some by advertising the presents they will give to agents, seek, unsuccessfully, to divert our business to themselves. We make this announcement simply to inform the public that it will be for their interest to patronize our house, as we still continue to give *better goods and greater inducements to agents than any other concern in the business.*

We sell every description of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, &c., for the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR.

Circulars sent to any address free

PARKER & CO.,
Nos. 98 and 100 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

WE ARE COMING!

And will present to any person sending us a Club in our Great

ONE DOLLAR SALE

OF

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

A WATCH, PIECE OF SHEETING, DRESS PATTERNS, &c., &c.

FREE OF COST.

Our inducements during the past few years have been large.

We now Double our Rates of Premiums.

Our friends will readily notice our Presents for 30 and 60 Clubs are now more than equal in value to Clubs of 60 and 100 respectively of other firms.

PLEASE EXAMINE

Any person ordering either of the Clubs mentioned below, can have their selections of premiums enumerated, corresponding to the size of the Club.

FREE OF ONE DOLLAR!

For a Club Of 30, [$3.]—One of the following articles, viz: Delain dress pattern; fancy colored bead spread; 100 view Turkey morocco album; 20 yards sheeting; striped cashmere delain dress pattern; honey comb quilt; all wool square shawl; set solid gold bosom studs; all wool fancy cashmere pants and vest pattern; gent's hair guard chain gold trimmings; silver plated chased butter dish; silver plated 5 bottle revolving castor, on feet; set superior steeled bladed knives and forks; worsted promenade shawl; ladies' long gold plated chain; ladies' gold double ring; gents' heavy chased solid gold ring; solid black walnut work box or writting desk; extra quality balmoral skirt; set jewelry, sleeve buttons to match; violin and bow; gent's cardigan jacket; splendid ebony Deflute, ivory trimmings: superior Turkey morrocco shopping bag; ladies' high cut balmoral boots.

For a club of 60 ($.)—One of the following articles, viz: Black or colored alpaca dress pattern; poplin dress pattern; one piece of bleached or brown sheeting; engraved, silver-platad, 6 bottle revolving castor; 3 1-2 yards superior cashmere for pants and vest pattern; extra heavy honey comb quilt; two fancy colored bed spreads; pair gent's calf boots; 4 yds. farmer's good wool frocking; fancy cashmere plaid dress pattern; best quality balmoral skirt; rosewood brass alarm clock; ladies' all wool cloak pattern; silverplated cake or eard basked; for muff or cape; ladies' fashionable wool double shawl; splendid clasped family Bible, 9x12 record page and engravings; 3 yds. double width water proof cloaking; set ivory handle knives, with silver-plated forks; set silver forks; one set lace curtains.

For a Club of 100, ($10.)—One of the following articles, viz: 4 yds. double width cloaking or coating; 2 large, fine, bleached linen table covers, with 1 doz. large sized dinner napkins to match; twenty-five yards splendid hemp carpeting, good colors, extra quantity black or alpacca dress patterns; extra quality poplin dress patterns; 1 large pc. superior quality extra width sheeting; pair gent's calf boots best quality: silver hunting-cased patent lever watch; one dozen ivory handled steel bladed knives and forks; silverplated engraved six bottle revolving castor, with cut glass bottles; splendid violin, box and bow, complete; single barrel shot-gun; Bacon's six-barrel revolver; pair superior white wool blankets; nice fur muff and cape; silver-plated engraved ice pitcher, with salver; seven and one-half yards all wool fancy cassimere, for suit; one dozen Rogers' best silver-plated forks; common sense sewing and embroidering machine; two heavy honey comb quilts: splendid family Bible, record and photograph page.

For larger Clubs the value increases in the same ratio.

Catalogue of Goods and Sample sent to any address free. Send money by registered letter.

ALLEN, HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. BOX C.
Wholesale Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c. &c.

THE SECRET MONITOR, & Guide to Health.

300 *pages and* 120 *fine plates and engravings—price only* 50 *cents!*

A perfect safeguard against Quackery!

A reliable and practical pocket Treatise, by a physician who makes a speciality of these deseases, on the Secret Infirmities of the human system, such as Spermatorrhæa, Nervous and Sexual debility from early errors, Private Diseases, affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Variococele, Female complaints, &c., with an improved system of treatment, *Without Mercury* by which one can cure himself. It is a guide to the Married and those contemplating Marriage, a warning to the young and a self-instructor for the unfortunate of both sexes. Mailed under seal, on receipt of 50 Cents. A 24 column Medical Journal on the above subjects, sent free. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Janesville, Wis. 217-1y

A GREAT AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We would call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of

Choice Family GROCERIES

Which for quality and price cannot be out done. Our Teas are of superior quality, and warranted to suit. Choice

SUGARS, COFFEES, STARCHES,

Ground and Whole Spices, Wooden Ware, Cordage, Grain Bags, Baskets, Soap, Syrup, and Molasses, and a large stock of Yanket Notions, &c., &c. A splendid Stock of

Crockery and Glassware

Which we offer at low prices. We would be pleased at all times to serve the wants of our many patrons, and also of new ones, and will do all in our power to please.

P. S.—Please do not forget your pocke-books, as cash is one of the great stimulant to a good grocery trade. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. We also pay cash at the highest rates. Do not fail to give us a call at the Depot.

STEBBINS & DURAND.

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

Ypsilanti Mail Arrangements, June 1st

Mail closes East, at 7:10 A. M.; 3:50 P. M.
do do West, do 8:20 A. M.
Saline, Daily Mail, closes at 9 1-4 A. M.
Belleville, Daily Mail, closes 9 1 4 A. M.
Monroe, Thursdays only, closes 9 1-4 A. M.
Lake Ridge, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, closes 9 1-4 A. M.
Office hours from 7 A. M., to 8 P. M.
D. B. GREENE, P. M.

Commercial

To clubs until Nov. 7,
5 copies, 1,50
10 " 2,00

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We lost our card, and by oversight the time table is printed uncorrected. Don't be deceived.—We shall have it all right in next issue.

THE HORSE FAIR proved a complete success. The grounds were crowded on the 4th.

DROWNED.—On Friday evening last near the Island, a colored boy, while bathing in the river. His Father's name is Cummings.

FIGHTING.—A man living near Rawsonville on the 4th, insulted a colored man near the Congress Street bridge, they got into a fight and the result was, that the latter gave the former a severe side stab.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT AT ROMEO ON THE FOURTH.—The Peninsulars of our city came off with high honors. The Peninsulars played with the Inland club, the victors on the 3d, and in five innings were victorious, the score standing 50 to 28. The prize for the best runner of bases was awarded to Frank Emerick, Captain of the Peninsulars, time 16 seconds—the prize consisting of a handsome silver cup.

The Peninsulars won the first prize, consisting of a purse of $50.

CHICAGO "HOME CIRCLE."—The June number of this sterling literary monthly ends its sixth volume, with bright prospects for the future. It is deservedly the choice of the ladies, and the pride of the household.—The family circle can have no truer friend, and every mother should lend her aid and give it a wide circulation. With the July number commences the seventh volume.—Now is the time to raise clubs. One dollar a year. A copy free for a club of six.—Specimen, ten cents.

S. M. KENNEDY, Editor,

FOURTH OF JULY.

Ninety-two years ago this day
Our fathers threw the chains away
They had in weakness worn,
And said—whate'er the end may be,
From British rule we will be free;
Then was a nation born.
Since then, so mighty has she grown,
Her greatness all the nations own,
Her flag floats everywhere.
And now, when her Boy's need "Clothes,"
They purchase them of Post & Co.

Wm. H. Burk & Co., proprietors of the Northwestern Advertising Agency, 53 Griswold street, Detroit, are authorized to receive advertisements for the COMMERCIAL, and all other newspapers in the West.

Ypsilanti, July 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the Ypsilanti Commercial.

SIR.—As you have kindly requested me to send you a report of T. J. McDonnell's lecture on the 4th at Hewitt Hall, I regret that it will be impossible for me to comply with your request, as I have no notes and remember only the principal ideas, the utterance of which, must, in spite of the oppressive heat prevailing, have made a lasting impression. The speaker referred to the celebration of the great national festival. The day which witnessed the meeting of those great men—men of wisdom, of virtue and of patriotism—men of different nationalities and creeds, some protestant, others catholic; but all united by the love of country and of liberty, men who laid their "sacred honor," fortunes and lives on the altar of American liberty. It was right to celebrate the day which had given birth to the best of Governments. But while celebrating the day it would be but right to make some reflections on the means best calculated to preserve and perpetuate these institutions. Among the means proposed by the speaker, the principal one was the education of the people. Educate the people, furnish them with all possible means to know what is being done and what ought to be done by those whom they have placed at the head of their government. It is from the people that power is derived, and it is for the people to see what use is being made of that power. But education, secular education alone will not be sufficient, for that alone would not be able to preserve the people from corruption, and the government being of the people, if the people should become corrupt, the government must necessarily become corrupt, then decay and finally fall.

In the farewell address of the immortal Washington, we find that "of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.' These principles of religion, then, according to the opinion of the "Father of his Country" ought not to be excluded from the education of the people. If they be excluded, morality cannot be maintained, the people must become corrupt and the government must fall. A religious education, then, must be given to the people. But what religion? The constitution of the country secures all liberty of conscience, and therefore we must not interfere with any man's religion; still we must furnish all with the necessary means to be educated in religion, if we would preserve the institutions of this country. Let, then, every denomination have every facility and all necessary means to educate their own people in their own religion. I say *every* denomination, even the *Catholics*.

The speaker came thus to the announced subject of the lecture. It has been said that Catholicity is dangerous to the institutions of this country. It is very strange that the cry of danger is raised only with regard to the Catholic religion; whilst other religions openly and defiantly teach their followers to transgress the laws of the country, or the laws of Christianity, which the American people glory in professing, and yet nothing is said. There is the Morman in Utah, guilty of polygamy and concubinage, both forbidden by the laws of the United States. There is the Chinese in California, who raises his idol in this christian land, and in defiance of christianity, offers his sacrifices to inanimate Gods. Both the Morman and the Chinese are allowed to go on with impunity. But the Catholic, who adores the God of Christians and adores Him alone, and where fundamental doctrine is to love God above all and our neighbor as ourself, he, forsooth, is to be proscribed, his doctrine dangerous to the institutions of this Country.

But there are many who are not to blame for their unfounded fear of Catholics. So many false assertions have been made in relation to the Catholic Church; and such bold assertions, too, that they would be sufficient to startle any person not well posted on the subject. It has been said that Catholics adore images, or the Blessed Virgin, that their indulgences are licences to commit sin, that their convents are institutions of immorality, that they owe political allegiance to the Pope, and thousands of other such charges, which have thousands of times been refuted, which are false and known to be false by their authors. Examine the history of the Catholics in this country, and you will find that, as a body, they have never been wanting in loyalty, patriotism, charity, liberality and those other virtues which belong to the good citizen.

This country was first discovered by Catholics. Under the colonial government, Catholic Maryland first established practically the freedom of conscience, and practically taught that no one must be persecuted on account of his religion. The Episcopalian, excluded from New England, found a home in Maryland, and a seat in its Assembly. The Puritan, driven from Virginia, sat in Catholic Maryland at the same council-board with the Episcopalian. Nowhere was there real freedom of conscience except in Maryland, and there it ceased to exist only when, through immigration, the majority of the people were Protestant.

At the time of the Revolution the Catholics bore their share of the war—the sacrifices and the burdens.—Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence we find the Catholic names of Carroll, of Paca, of Lynch.

In the army we find the Catholic General Moylan and others. In the navy we find that the first battle was fought by a Catholic commander by the name of Lary O'Brian. But especially do we find the Catholic Commodore Barry, who won for himself the proud title of "The father of the U. S. Navy." In her great struggle for liberty, whence did America receive any foreign assistance. Did any powerful country send her ships, or men, or means? No! But Catholic France sent America her Catholic Lafayette, and her Catholic army, who, though Catholics, fought and died for American liberty. While Protestants in England hated the American "Rebels," and called for their subjugation, while John Wesley himself offered to raise a regiment with which to help George III to put down the "American Rebellion," we find the Irish members of Parliament, Such as Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, Barre, and especially Edmund Burke, giving all their moral support to the American cause.

Are Catholics, then, to be looked upon as dangerous to the American institutions, to institutions which they were more instrumental in establishing than any other denomination? In our late war to preseve that Union, which they had helped so well to establish, what denomination as well represented as the Catholics? The New York Herald counted from thirty to forty Catholics generally, at the head of our armies. Amongst them such as Rosencrans, Foster, Gilmore, Ord, Ewing, Newton, Sheridan, etc. As to the rank and file, who does not remember Mulligan's Brigade at Lexington? or Maaher's Brigade at the battles of the wilderness? In every army, in every regiment the Catholic Church was represented. Then come the Sisters of Charity, deservedly called by many soldiers, Protestant, as well as Catholic, "Angels of Charity" and such they were, and such they had been trained, aud as such they had been sent by the Catholic church. As to their Chaplains, a writer in the Atlantic Monthly for May last, says that "he has been assured by a distinguished Protestant General, who served in important commands during the whole war, that the only Chaplains, who as a class, were of much utility in the field, were the Catholic Chaplains."

What denomination, then, was as well represented in the war, as the Catholics were, by their Generals, their Soldiers, their Nurses and Chaplains.? and Catholics are dangerous to this country!!! Who dare say so, in the force of all these facts and thousands of other facts that could be mentioned?

But Catholics are becoming to numerous? suppose they are. It is true, there are now at least (five millions) of Catholics in the United States. But what of that? suppose the whole American people take it into their heads to become Catholic; must they therefore be persecuted? Must they therefore be deprived of their rights? Would they therefore cease to be the sovereign people of these United States.

The above contains the substance of Mr. Mc Donnell's Lecture. The speaker used throughout his Lecture, that plain, easy styte; never high or combative, yet allways dignified; just the style of all good speakers.

He spoke also of the causes, that would be most likely to effect the ruin of this country, exhorting his hearers to banish them from the land; in order that this government that master-piece of human wisdom might be preserved for ages and ages to come—finishing with some beautiful verses taken from Longfellows: "Building of the Ship."

Go on etc.

Spectator.

J. P. LYON.—We notice in the *Mechanic Inventor & Patent Inteligencer*, that Mr. J. P. Lyon of our city, has invented a pump attachment. The invention consists in constructing an easy and rapidly working attachment, for elevating water by means of the ordinary lift and force pumps, to which it is attached, giving a rapid reciprocating motion for one or two pumps as may be desired. He has taken the necesary steps to secure a patent.

The N. Y. Republicans have nominated John A. Griswold for governor, now member of cougress.

The semi-anual convention of county superinteudents, convened this week in Marshall.

HOW TO DESTROY THE WIRE WORM.—Alderman Mechi, the celebrated English agriculturalist, writing in March to a local journal, says:

"On light lands look out for these Wire Worms and salt the land. On examining my barley, which was just pushing its first roots, we found, as I expected, no end of Wire Worms ready to attack the shoot when it appeared, and, as usual, I sowed to-day six bushels of salt per acre, which I have always found a certain cure.—Whether it kills them, or causes them to leave, I cannot say. My wheat on the light land is also salted. I now never fear the Wire Worm. I found some juveniles in families of three, perfectly white, and as thin as a needle but sufficiently disposed to activity."

THE New York *Sun* says, "If the women could vote at the next election, Schuyler Colfax would be *chosen* by a mighty majority."

A COMMON HEN will live, in some cases, from ten to fifteen years, but it is not profitable after the third and fourth year. A hen is in her prime the first and second years. We do not keep any after the third year, except some of our choice birds.

It is written, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven."

TEN HOURS A DAY is long enough to work a team of horses; and if a farmer cannot do his work in that time, he should get another team. He should have the harness well fitted, and not use the same collar on a 1,200-pound horse that he uses on an 1,800-pound colt.

AN INTELLIGENT CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says he is milking some cows that are not stabled, or are, at least, partly exposed, and that every cold spell of weather has checked the flow of milk at least one-fifth, and that the full quantity would not again be reached.

If the trunks of apple trees are wound spirally with long rye straw there will be no trouble with borers in Summer nor with mice in the Winter.

TO BEAUTIFY AND DRESS THE HAIR, and restore it to it natural color, and impart that Beautiful gloss, odor, etc., use Mrs S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 220.4w

"FINE FEATHERS DON'T MAKE FINE BIRDS.—The merit of "Barrett's Hair Restorative is *inside* the bottle—not *outside*.

AT THE New Hampshire State Fair, "Barrettt's Hair Restorative" took the First Premium over all other competitors, and is still ahead.

TAKE PROPER MEANS to prevent baldness, gray hairs, and diseases of the scalp, "Barrett's Hair Restorative" is the only sure reme dy.

"A thing of beauty is a joy foreve,"

And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health.

Headache, nervous pains, sour stomach distress after eating, prostrating weakness, disnclination for society, mental despondency, &c., are the rule rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped its effects upon us all. The most effective and gentle, sudden and agreeable remedy is the Plantation Bittets. They have probably cured and alleviated more cases the past five years than all other medicines combined.—They are sold throughout the length and bredth of the land.

In whatever you engage, pursue it with a stadiness of purpose, as though determined to succeed. A waving mind never accomplished a notning worth naming. There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim. It dignifies your nature and insures your success.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

DIED.

In Ypsilanti, July 1st, 1868, Little Neddie, only child of Wm. R. and Ettie Scott, of New York, aged 13 months and 21 days.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott came to Ypsilanti with their little son about the middle of June—since which time Mrs. L. and the little boy have been at the Barton House, where the child died very suddenly, on Wednesday the first inst. Mr. Scott being at the time in the Northern part of the State was, by repeated efforts by telegraph, notified only in time to reach Ypsilanti 24 hours after the death of his child. The family, although strangers in our town, have many warm and sympathizing friends. Little Neddie, a very remarkable child, had won the love and admiration of all who met him; and many sad hearts who deeply lament his death, followed the little stranger to his long home.

The funeral services, which were held at the Barton House, on Thursday, P. M., were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Tindall—the very feeling and appropriate singing by Professors Pixley and Granis.

"A few short months it blossomed near my heart;
A few short months—else toilsome all and sad;
But that home solace nerved me for my part,
And of the babe I was exceeding glad!

"And of the ransom for that baby paid,
So very sweet at times our converse seemed,
That the sure truth of grief a gladness made—
Our little lamb by God's own Lamb Redeemed."

YPSILANTI MARKET REPORT.

YPSILANTI, June 27, 1868.

Wheat	2 00	Beans	$350
Oats	60	Barley	205
Corn in Ear	45	Potatoes	70
" shelled	85	Rye	110@188
Butter	22	Wool	33@38
Eggs	17	Dried Apples	7@8

RIP VAN WINKLE,
waking up from his nap of twenty years, if he could only have moistened his
WITHERED LOCKS
with Cristadoro's Dye, would have looked like
A YOUNG MAN
again. Marvelous, indeed, is the effect of
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE
in rejuvenating gray-haired humanity. Why yield to time when you can baffle him! Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, 68 Maiden Lane New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. 224-4w

FOR SALE.

A first class residence, on Cross-st., a few rods east of the depot. The house is two stories, lately built, splendid foundation throughout, large cellar—plenty of room—wo lots, fruit, good well, cistern, wood house nd barn. Apply at the COMMERCIAL Office, or to Holmes & Jenness. Terms easy.

Binding.

Parties having binding, will please leave it at our office previous to the first of every month.

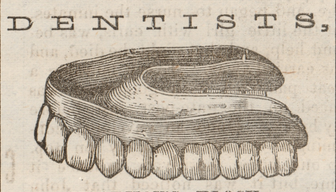
—COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated case of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Constipation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians, clergymen, and all who use it, join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1. 217-1y

COE'S COUGH BALSAM, the great popular Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption. In connection with the ordinary 4 oz. size, Coe's Cough Balsam is now put up in MAMMOTH FAMILY BOTTLES, giving twice the amount of medicine given by any others for $1. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. No family should be over night without it in the house. 217-1y

IN BUSINESS AGAIN.

Mr. Wm. Densmore returns thanks to the community, and especially to business men for past favors. He would announce that he is prepared with a double team and dray to give his services in moving goods and furniture. Especial care taken in moving Pianos, etc. He will be prompt and careful.
216-tf WM. DENSMORE.

ALDERMAN, BROS.,
DENTISTS,



MOORMAN'S BLOCK,
Over Cornwell & Hemphill's Bank Corner of Congress & Huron Streets

TO THE LADIES.
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
We are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods of every description, also, Silver Ware, Furniture, &c. Valuable Presents, from $3 to $500, sent free of charge to agents sending clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address.
WYETH & Co.
Successors to MESSENGER & Co.,
45 hanover St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box, 2931. 6m217

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lott Thompson, deceased, Charles E. Hewitt, executor of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twentieth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti Commercial, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. HIRAM J. BEAKES,
226-4w Judge of Probate.

HOLMES & JENNESS,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE AGENTs!

FIRE COMPANIES.

Phenix Insurance Co., Capital $1,000,000,
Detroit Fire and Marine, " 500,000,
Putnam, Hartford, " 500,000,

Persons desirous of purchasing Real Estate, will make money by calling on us as we have a large amount of property for sale, and belonging to persons *anxious to sell*. Here are a few only.

FARMS.

No. 234. Farm of 60 acres, 5 miles south of Ypsilanti, good house and barn, orchard, and well watered.

No. 206. Farm of 125 acres. 3 miles west of Ypsilanti.

No. 110. Farm of 80 acres, 20 acres timber. Good buildings and orchard, and well watered, 6 miles south of Ypsilanti.

No. 227. Farm of 40 acres in Ypsilanti. Good buildings, orchard, and 10 acres timber.

CITY PROPERTY FROM $1000 to $2000.

No 240. House and lot on Emmitt street, house, *new*.

No. 217. 4 acres of choice land with new buildings just outside the city limits.

No. 211. House and lot on Mill street near Depot.

No. 233. House and lot on Huron street near the Seminary, less than $1000.

No. 88. House and lot on Forrest Avenue less than $1000.

From $2000 to $3000.

No. 124. House and lot on corner of Washington and Pearl streets.

No. 160. House and lots on Mill street. Plenty fruit.

No. 116½. House and lot on Forrest Avenue, house new.

No. 15. Gothic house and splendid situation on Forrest Avenue.

No. 18. House and lots on Hamilton street.

No. 107. House and lot on Cross street, near Depot.

No. 121. House and lot on River street.

No. 289. New house and lot on Huron street.

$3000 upwards.

No. 12 9 acres with good buildings and fruit, just on the corporation line east.

No. 122. Brick house and lot on Washington street.

No. 180. 10 acres choice land, gothic house and plenty of fruit, Forrest Avenue.

No. 182. A fine residence on Washington street,

No. 116. Gothic house with 4 acres of land, Forrest Avenue.

Choice lands from 5 to 20 acres in lots to suit purchasers on the plain just out of the city limits. 220-1y.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

People will buy goods where

GOODS ARE SOLD CHEAP,

LAMBIE

Has gone east for another stock of

DRY GOODS!

Summer Clothing, Hats, Carpets,

GROCERIES

Stock kept full. Goods sold cheap. That's what tells.

WOOL TWINE

Large lot for sale cheap.

G. M. VAIL

Will be pleased to see ladies and gentlemen at his

RESTAURANT,

where he will do his best to serve up to them

Oysters in Every Style.

FARMERS can get a good lunch, including TEA AND COFFEE, at G. M. VAIL'S, any hour of the day.

Plain and Fancy

CONFECTIONERY

on hand at all times. Also, Bread, Cakes, Crackers, and Fancy Groceries. Foote of Congress Street.

A large assortment of

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

G. M. VAIL.

109

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases
OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, OR
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life in o their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, but d up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

Hoofland's German Bitters, in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, or Dropsical Tendencies, will prove a most valuable remedy. Persons residing in the vicinity of Malaria, will find in the use of these Bitters a safe preventive against the Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and other Malarious Fevers.

Hoofland's German Bitters, in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system, will prove invaluable. Persons of Sedentary habits, Clergymen, Lawyers, Students, and those whose occupation deprives them of the requisite exercise to keep the system healthy, will find these Bitters just the article they need to give them a healthy appetite, and to impart vigor to the nervous system. Young and Middle aged persons, who have injured themselves by improper indulgences, will find these Bitters a sure remedy for their complaints. Persons who have arrived at the age of Sixty or Seventy, will find these Bitters just the stimulant their system requires, to enable them to pass the remainder of life pleasantly and comfortably.

Hoofland's German Bitters, in cases of Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Spotted Fever, Brain Fever, Fever in the Blood, Fever in the Lungs, Fever in the Throat, Fever in the Bowels, Fever in the Kidneys, Fever in the Bladder, Fever in the Skin, Fever in the Nerves, Fever in the Bones, Fever in the Joints, Fever in the Muscles, Fever in the Heart, Fever in the Brain, Fever in the Glands, Fever in the Sweat, Fever in the Urine, Fever in the Fleshy Parts, Fever in the Feet, Fever in the Head, Fever in the Ankles, Fever in the Toes, Fever in the Fingers, Fever in the Nails, Fever in the Hair, Fever in the Skin, Fever in the Eyes, Fever in the Ears, Fever in the Nose, Fever in the Mouth, Fever in the Teeth, Fever in the Gums, Fever in the Tongue, Fever in the Lungs, Fever in the Stomach, Fever in the Liver

McANDREW'S COLUMN.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

AT

McANDREW'S.

—o—

We would say to our friends that we have rented the second floor of the Gilman Davis Store adjacent to our Ware Rooms in order to make room for the largest and most complete assortment of fine and elegant

FURNITURE!

Ever offered to the citizens of Ypsilanti. We shall have the very latest styles of every description of goods in our line direct from New York and Boston. In order to make room for his mammoth stock, we shall offer

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

—o—

We intend to keep a full assortment of bedding, including feather beds, pure hair mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, quilts, comforters, ticks &c. &c., also the duplex mirrors for ladies toilet bureaus.

—o—

Look at our Prices.

Parlor Suits,	$75,00
Parlor Suits,—Green Rep. or Terry,	100,00
Bed Room Suits,	45,00
Sofas,	22,00
Hair Cloth Rocking Chairs,	10,00
Pure Hair Mattresses,	25,00
Prime live Geese Feathers. pr lb,	1,00
One half prime Geese Feathers,	80
Spring Bottoms,	4,0
Bureaus,	10,00
Common Bedsteads,	3.00
Cottage Bedsteads,	3,00
Round Corner Bedstead,	5,50
Flag Seat Chairs,	3,50
Cane Seat Chairs,	3,50
Wood Seat Chairs,	4,00
Walnut Breakfast Tables,	4,00
Husk Mattress,	6,00
Oval Pteture Frames,	50
Mirrors, all sizes, 25c to	100,00

—o—

We pay particular attention to our

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We keep a large stock of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Cases. Upholstering and Repairing at all times by skillful Workmen. Cane seat Chairs re-seated. Reed Seats in old Flag Chairs. Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

50,000 feet of Walnut lumber wanted.

McAndrew, Clark & Wallace.

Ypsilanti, May 16th, 1868. 220-1y.

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CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

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COMBS, Toilet Brushes of every description, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

—o—

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CHOICE Cigas, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

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CALL at FROST & WHEDON'S.

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PARSONS BROS.,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Pine Lumber!

TIMBER,

SCANTLING,

BARN BOARDS,

JOIST, FENCING,

DRESSED FLOORING,

DRESSED SIDING,

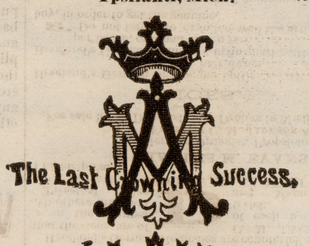
DRESSED CEILING,

DRESSED FINISHING

Shingles, Lath, Posts, &c., &c.

Everything usually kept in their line Long, or other timber, furnished on short notice,

YARD, SOUTH End of River Street, Ypsilanti, Mich. 166



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New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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A Lecture to Young Men.

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cents.

A lecture on the nature, treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emmissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," etc.

☞ The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials—pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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Great United States Tea Warehouse

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T. Y. KELLEY & CO.,

30 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

Are now supplying families throughout the United States with Teas, through the system of clubs and their regular appointed agents, at a slight advance on cargo prices, and guaranteeing their Teas to be pure and fresh, and also to give entire satisfaction, or they con be returned and the money refunded.

The advantage of buying Teas from our Warehouse is: you save the various profits of Speculators, Brokers, Wholesale Tea Merchants, Jobbers, Wholesale Grocers and Retailers, which in the aggregate, amount to from 50 cents to $1.00 per pound, and also are sure of getting the same quality and standard every time.

Our standard goods all bear our Trade Mark on the bags, and no others are genuine. Parties will please bear this mind, as our great success has induced some unprincipled parties in New Yook, Boston, and other places to imitate our style of putting up good sa snear as they dare to—to entrap the unwary,

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, [Black] 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00 per lb., Best.
MIXED, [Green and Black] 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00 per lb., Best.
YOUNG HYSON, [Green] 60, 70, 80, 90 $1.00, $1.10, $125 per lb., Best.
IMPERIAL, [Green] 90, $1.00, $1.25.
ENG. BREAKFAST, [Black] 70, 80, 90 $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, Best.
JAPAN, 90, $1.00, $1,25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1.25, $1.50 per lb.

We are Sole Importers of the famous

Shantung Moyune Young Hyson and Kiangsi Oolong Teas.

These Teas take their name from the districts in which they are grown, and being the finest productions of China, are used almost exclusively by the Imperial Court and High State Officers. They are put up in the *unique* and beautiful style of the Chinese in one pound packages, and we will sell them in the original packages at cargo prices; the Hyson at $1.60; the Oolong at $1.30. We imported the first invoice that has reached this country and have effected arrangements through out agents in China to receive them regular hereafter.

FANCY BRANDS.

Having had many calls from our trade for a fancy brand of Oolong and Young Hyson Teas, we have been induced to put up in one pound sealed packages a fancy flavored NING YONG OOLONG and NANKIN MOYUNE YOUNG HYSON, which we are offering at $1.25 per pound for Oolong and $1.50 for Young Hyson. The only advantage these Teas possess over our regular styles is the fancy flavor.

A NOVELTY IN TEAS.

Teas sixty days from Japan.

We are now receiving Uncolored Japcn Teas by way of Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s new route, direct from *Yokakoma via San Francisco.* Put up for us in Japan in one pound papers. The usual time allowed for a cargo of Teas from Japan is one year and a half, but American enterprise has enabled us to offer to our customers, Japan Teas as fresh as the natives themselves can procure them. Owing to the heavy freights, we are obliged to charge $1.40 per pound.

GROUND COFFEES.

PURE RIO. 20, 25 and 30 cents per pound.
BEST OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, 40 cents per pound.
ROYAL CLUB—Extra fine—35 cents.

In order to meet the demands of the people of Ypsilanti and vicinity we have appointed Smith Bros. agents for the sale of our Teas and Coffees. All goods are put up by ourselves in one pound packages at our Warehouse in New York and retailed at Ypsilanti by Smith Bros. at a small advance of 5 cents a pound over our New York prices. This brings our goods at the prices they can be purchased over our counters, with the freight added. We solicit a fair and thorough trial.
104-6m.

GO TO KINGSBURY'S,

AT THE DEPOT,

Where you will find

SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS STATIONERY, TOILET GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, LAMP SHADES, CURTAINS and BORDERS.

BRUSHES and COMBS

Drugs and Medicines!!

PAINT, OILS and GLASS!

A sortment of WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Also, a general assortment of fancy goods and Toys

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PUMPS, PUMPS.

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER PUMPS!

Proof against decay, and highly Preservative of the purity of the water, will be furnished CHEAP, and promptly by the Subscriber, on application. For excellency and durability they are unrivalled.

Apply to the Subscriber, on Cross Street, East of the Depot,

W. C. TINNEY.

Ypsilanti, June 29th, 1867. 17

THE SUCCESS

Of the One Dollar Sale a revolution in Trade.

WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.

Agents wanted to co-operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c.

We meet our agents in a spirit of liberality, and those getting up clubs will receive as a premium a handsome present worth from $3 to $300, according to size of the club,

A check desiring an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10. Sent by mail. Money should be sent us by Postal Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft on New York, or Boston, *payable to our order.* Circulars mailed free to any address.

HARRIS & PLUMMER.
222 6m. 34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

The place to get your Cards and Circulars is at Pattison's.

OUR NEIGHBOR.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

There was a family moving into the brown cottage across the way. Mrs. Munroe informed her husband of the fact while he was eating his dinner.

"What kind of folks?" he asked, feeding baby Jennie with a strawberry.

"Real pleasant, nice looking people, John," continued his wife, "and they have the sweetest child you ever saw."

"Sweeter than our Jennie, hey?" asked the proud father, with a lurking smile at the corners of his honest mouth.

"Oh, different! she must be six years old, and has curls falling to her waist; and such a face! It looks like an angel's. There are two or three other children, but they don't look like her."

"Well, I would run over and let them know that they have a neighbor, and offer to do any little thing we can for them. We know how good it is to have kind neighbors."

"Yes, mother used to say we could do without friends better than without neighbors. I'll tell them they can get water from us until the pumps are in order there, for I know they are taken up." But while Mrs. Munroe was washing up her dishes, a sweet voice said at her elbow, "Please will you lend mother some matches," and there stood the little girl from over the way.

She was indeed a beautiful child; her brow wore that high, fine look, that makes one instinctively think of angels; but there was a flush on her face, and her breath came hot and hard. Mrs. Munroe noticed this and the drooping eyes, and asked if she were sick.

"Yes'm," answered the child, "and mother's down with it. She thinks may be it's fever; my head aches so badly, and brother Charlie cries all the time."

A dreadful fear came over Mrs. Munroe as she saw the child depart, and she rushed to the bed upon which she had laid her baby to take its afternoon nap. There was no fever there, but a sweet, placid sleep, and she involuntarily breathed an earnest "Thank God!"

Next to the brown cottage was a marble block, and in one of the marble dwellings it contained lived the family of Mr. Greenough, a wealthy banker. They were rich and aristocratic, and the brown cottage, and its humble friend opposite, were spots on their domestic sunshine, for they were occupied by the families of working men, and with "such people" the Greenoughs had no tastes in common.

"Aping other people," said Miss Greenough, as the little girl from the brown cottage ran past their marble step, playing hoop. "Look at those curls. The child would look much better with her hair hair cut off, and it would be more suitable to her position."

"Define her position, Sophy," said her brother, maliciously.

But Sophy's only answer was a scornful toss of her head. She did not take enough interest in "such people to talk about them.

The next morning a small sign of yellow pasteboard was visible on the brown cottage. Mr. Greenough came in with his face white with consternation.

"Pack your trunk as quick as possible," he cried. "The small pox is next door."

It was true. That loathsome disease had made its appearance there, and three members of the family were dangerously ill.

"Oh, John, it is dreadful," said Mrs. Munroe to her husband. "If Jennie should take it?"

"We won't think of ourselves at all; Jane is in God's hand; so are we. If we use all necessary precautions, there will be no danger. The Greenough's have left their house and gone into the country, but I think we are just as safe here."

For three days they heard no news. Then a very small coffin went into the house. The youngest one was dead.

Mrs. Munroe asked the doctor if there was anything she could do "Plenty," was the brusque reply. "They are dying for want of help, and cannot afford to pay for it."

The next day, after a discussion between John and his wife, a woman, deeply pitted, went into the brown cottage, and began to nurse the inmates, but the little girl with curls, was beyond help, and that night she died, and was carried away. Every morning a great pan filled with good food was placed on the gate-post just before day break. Once an envelope, containing a five dollar bill, lay on top. No one knew positively whence it came, but it was noticed that John Munroe's wife baked a great deal.

Slowly the family drifted back to life, and the ticket was taken down and the house fumigated. Then the Greenough's came back to their elegant home.

Speech of Hon. Morgan Bates.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I come before you with no set phrase of speech. The compliment which you have conferred upon me to-day, is to me entirely a surprise. I had no idea, when I left home, that my name would be mentioned as a candidate for any office on the State ticket. I shall make no speech to you at this time. All who have known me for thirty-one years in the State of Michigan, know that it is unnecessary that I should make any professions of fealty to the party to which I belong. [Applause.] I am, gentlemen of the Convention, a Republican, a RADICAL Republican. [Applause.] And I assure you, that to the best of my ability, should I be elected to the office for which you have placed me in nomination, I will discharge faithfully, all the duties which may devolve upon me; and should a contingency arise, in which it might become necessary that I should discharge a still higher duty, I assure the members of this Convention that there will be no Johnsonism in me. [Long and continued applause.]

A fruit grower in a Western State tried the experiment of burning brimstone on a hot shovel under a plum tree to kill the curculio. The burning was done weekly and the fruit saved.

A Small Rat Story.

For some time past Mr, Jacob Monteith, an enterprising farmer residing about ten miles north of Galena, has been grievously tormented with rats. These pests undermined his barn and graneries, destroyed his henroosts, and finally took possession of his cellar. To such an extent did they carry their ravages that it was impossible to keep anything in the provision line about the house. Nice sweet hams, stored away in the cellar, would be found next morning up in the garret, barrels and boxes full of holes, with clothing and other articles of more or les value turned up *non est inventus.* At first our friend tried what virtue there was in cats, and procured a whole brigade, but the rats went for the felines, and, after a number of pitched battles, cleaned the latter out, the latter retiring in disugst to more congenial quarters. Next the services of some full blooded terriers were procured; but of every rat that was killed a dozen took his place, until the terriers even were forced to give it up as a bad job, and actually refused to close their jaws upon another rodent. Going to Galena, Mr. Monteith procured about twenty traps, which he used for a while with great success, but the pests soon became shy, and refused to be caught. About 6 o'clock last Thursday morning the farmer went into his cellar to see how much game had been bagged during the night.—In one of the traps he fonnd a rat gray with age, who looked as though he might be the patriarch of the whole flock, and he proceeded to dispatch him at once. Armed with a short stick he approached the trap, when the imprisoned rat set up a piercing squeal. Stooping down, Monteith was about to give his ratship the *coup de grace,* when, strange to ralate, a whole swarm of rats, attracted by the frantic squeal of their comrade, rushed out of their holes and hiding places, and, comprehending the situation at once, charged down in solid phalanx upon their enemy. At first Mr. Monteith was amazed at this novel performance, and calling to mind the example of the strong man of Gaze, who slayed his thousands with the jaw bone of an ass, he concluded that even so he would serve the varmints who threatened to eat him out of house and home. With a bound he sprang upon them, smote them to the right and left, kicked, stamped and tramped upon them, piled rats here, there and everywhere, raged, foamed and exulted over his fallen foes, but still the rats came on. They climbed up his legs and back; bit his arms, hands, neck and face until tired of the sport, and finding that he was severely bitten, Mr Monteith beat a retreat up the stairway, leaving the rats in possession of the field. After he had reinforced himself with his wife and two older boys, each armed with a short cudgel, he descended into the cellar again, determined "to fight it out on that line if it took all summer." But the rats had evidently got the worst of it, for when the party reached the scene of the conflict not a living one was to be seen—none but the dead and the dying. The latter were soon dispatched, when an inventory was taken of the bodies of the slain.

They were found to number three hundred and eighty-six by the actual count. Their removal was a task of no little difficulty, but this was finally accomplished. Not a living rat has been seen on the premises since, and Mr. Morteith now congratulates himself on being rid of the annoying pests. —*Galena paper.*

PATTISON'S

STEAM

Printing House

Posters and Programmes

ALL KINDS OF

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

SUCH AS

Bill Heads,
Cards,
Circulars,
Receipts,
Contracts,
Labels,
Briefs and Abstracts,
Catalogues,
Pamphlets,
Blanks,
Bank Printing, &c.

In Black and Colored Inks.

FAST PRESSES!

And large quantities of Type in new and elegant designs.

J. W. KERMOTT, M. D.,

Devotes especial attention to

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS!

Catarrh and other Chronic Affections.

Office 214 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Residence, No. 75 Cass Avenue.

☞ Dr. Kermott has removed his establishment to the large and commodious store, corner of Woodward avenue and Grand River Street. We are glad to see this evidence of improvement in the Doctor's business, which he well deserves. His preparations stand high in the estimation of the public, and are in good demand in this market.—*The Index and Railroad Gdide.* 3m220

Mchigan Central Railroad.

1868. 1868.

ON and after May 10th, 1868, Passenger trains willl run as follows;

TRAINS WESTWARD

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex. Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
DETROIT, l've,	7:05	10:00	5:45	9:30	4:20
Wayne,	8.05	.....	6:20	....	5;15
YPSILANTI,	8:35	11:15	7:10	11:00	5:50
Ann Arbor.	9:00	11:37	7;35	11;22	6:15
Dexter,	9:30	11;58	8:00	11,45	6:45
Chelsea,	9:50	—	8:20	—	—
		P.M.		A.M.	
Jackson,	10:50	1:00	9:20	1;00	—
	P.M.		A.M.		
CHICAGO, Arr.	8;15	9:00	6;30	9:30	—

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION.—To Dexter Daily except Sundays. Leaves Jackson Mondays only.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	A.M.
CHICAGO, l've,	4:20	7:00	5:15	9:30	—
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Jackson,	1;50	3:10	1:00	5:30	—
Chelsea,	2:50	—	—	6;20	—
Dexter,	3;10	4:08	—	6:35	5:50
Ann Arbor,	3:40	4:30	—	7:00	6:20
YPSILANTI,	4:05	4:50	2:38	7:20	6:45
Wayne,	4:35	—	—	—	7:18
DETROIT, Arr.	5:30	6:00	3:40	8:30	8:15

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION—To Detroit daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Trains leave Jackson for Mason, Lansing Owosso, &c., 7;25, 8:20 a. m., and 3:45 p. m.

H. E. SARGENT,
Gen. Supt. Chicago.

W. K. MUIR,
Asst. Gen. Supt. Detroit.

GREAT CENTR'L ROUTE EAST.

Only one change of cars betwee

DETROIT AND NEW YORK CITY

VIA

Great Western Railway!

1867.

Trains for London, Paris, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and all points East, leave Windsor daily, except Sundays, as follows [Great Western time]:

Morning Ex. 4:00 a.m. Day Ex. 11:20 a m., and Night Ex. 7;20 p. m. Night Express will not run on Fridays and Saturdays.

Steamboat Express, 11;30 p. m.

The Railway Ferry leaves Michigan Central dock at 10;20 a.m. and 6;30 p. m., Detro & Milwaukee and Michigan Southern dock 10;30 a.m. and 6;40 p, m. Detroit time.

Tickets secured at 39 Woodward ave ue, corner Woodbridge and Third streets, Detroit, and on board the Ferry. Pullmans 16 wheeled palace sleeping coaches run between Detroit and Rochester. Berths secured at 39 Woodward ave.

Trains arrive at Windsor at 5;20 a. m., 30 a m., 5 p. m., m., and 10;10 p. m.

CHARLES McCABE,
Western Pass. Agt,, Detroit.

THOMAS SWINARD,
General Manager,

JAMES CHARTON,
General Agent.

CHAS. G. SUTHERLAND,
Agent, Ypsilanti.

Hamilton, C. W. Detroit, May 13, 1867

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from all observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively Counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N. B.—One Dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt Street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine,* containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. 224-1y.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce, and, as we think, has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the other medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are entirely harmless, Cures have been made that would surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnished gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use of these medicines and certificates of their cures of the following omplaints:—

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by puryfying the blood and stimulating the system, oure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidney's, Gout, and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they make more profit. Demand AYER's and take no ivthers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. Agent's wanted. (J & J)

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

ON MILL STREET.

Good house; finished off in good style; a nice brick cellar attached to the house. Apply at the residence or at the Commercial Office [223] *JOHN McCORMICK.*

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TO

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM

Buffalo to New York 423 Miles.
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles,
Salamanca to New York 415 Miles,

AND IS FROM

☞ 22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route. ☜

All Trains run directly through to New York.

☞ 423 Miles without change of Coaches.

From and after May 11th; 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM BUFFALO—By New York Time from depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Streets:

5.00 *A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS.* (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8.09 A. M., (Bk'ft,); Susquehanna. 1.25 P. M., (Dine); Turner's 7.05 (Sup.) and arrives in New York 9:25 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

7.30 *A. M. EXPRESS MAIL,* via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays accepted). Arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

2.35 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXPESS,* (daily). Stops at Hornellsvile 6.10 P. M. (Sup.) and arrives in New York 7.40 A. M., oonnecting at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.

7.35 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 11:08 P. M. intersecting with the 5:50 P. M. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12.40 P. M.

11.20 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS,* (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 7.48 A. M. (Bkft.); Turner's 1.37 P. M., (Dine), and arrives in New York at 3.55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2:35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7:40 A. M.

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—Ry New York time from Union Depots:

7.30 *A. M. EXPRESS MAIL,* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10.00 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corring with the 7.30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

3.25 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS,* from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 6 12 P. M. (Sup.) intersecting with the 2. 35 P. M. Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

5,50 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS.* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted), Stops at Salamanca 7.45 P. M.; Olean 8.20 P. M. (Sup.); Turner's 10:13 A. M. (Bkft.), and arrives in New York at 12.40 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and and New England Cities.

9:50 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS,* from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 11.55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11.20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3.55 P. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

☞ To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo rivers, an everchanging panorama of nature's beauties commands attention

The best Ventilated and most luxurious Sleeping Coaches ☞ IN THE WORLD ☜ accompany all night trains on this railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

And fare always as low as by any othir Route

Ask for Tickets Via Erie Railway, Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and South-West.

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1y219 J. W. JOHNSTON & Co.

CITY MARKET.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET formerly kept by Martin & Lucking, south side Congress St., we offer to the public

CHOICE MEATS

in their season; We shall make it our earnest endeavor to please our patrons. Try us

C. McCORMICK,
160) B. F. SHELMIRE.

A Great Bargain for the Ladies.

We have a new sewing machine for sale, Willcox & Gibbs, price $71, which we will sell at a great bargain. We believe Willcox & Gibbs to be the best in the market. Call and see at COMMERCIAL Office,

Ypsilanti, March 7th, 1868.